THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT $5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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☞When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1835.

CULTURE OF SILK IN CONNECTICUT.—The raw silk produced in Mansfield, Conn. during the past season, amounted to more than sixty thousand dollars. This important amount of a single branch of industry in a small country township is almost entirely the product of the labors of children and females, and that too, for only a small portion of the year.

BRICK MAKING—There is a brick making machine now in the course of erection near Louisville, which is to be worked by steam-power, and expected to turn out 200,000 well finished bricks per week.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOLS will, we trust, ere long be generally established in this country.—They are capable of being made nearly self-supporting institutions. The Albany Daily Advertiser concludes a description of one recently established in Alabama with the following opinion, in which we fully concur.

"We are more and more satisfied that our collegiate educations as they are termed are fallacies. Not one-half of those who obtain diplomas are really entitled to them. The system appears radically defective. The studies do not seem to take hold of the mind, their application to the uses of life are not seen or explained—The course of study is irksome, the principal study of the young men is to graduate rather than learn, while in the Manual Labor Schools, the very disposition with which a student enters one of them will almost insure him valuable attainments, and good habits."

WOOL GROWERS FAIR—The Franklin Mercury, published at Greenfield, Mass., recommends the establishment in some convenient town in the interior, of a general wool market. The plan proposed is in accordance with the Fairs in Europe, where, on an appointed day, all interested either as sellers or buyers come together, and the business of the year is done up at once. The suggestion is a good one, and we presume will be acceptable to all parties. The wool trade of our country is becoming of great importance, and the mode of carrying it on, must of course assume more system and order.

THE SILK CULTURIST. AND FARMER'S MANUAL; *Published by the executive committee of the Hartford county silk society.*

TERMS:—The Culturist will be published monthly at Hartford, Conn. at fifty cents a year in advance.

☞Letters or communications addressed to *F. G. Comstock*, Secretary of the Society, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

We have received No. 1 of a paper bearing the above title, and bid it a hearty welcome. Thus step by step will that vastly important branch of American industry, the silk culture, advance, till it shall be numbered among the principal sources of our national wealth. We heartily commend this subject to the serious attention of every farmer, and advise him to devote a few hours this spring to the commencement of a mulberry orchard. He may rest assured that he will not lose his labour, for even if he shall never raise a silkworm, still his trees will always be worth all they may have cost him.

We have not room to-day for the introductory remarks of the editor of the Culturist, but would suggest to gentlemen who can afford it, and who are zealous for the real improvement of our country, to procure instead of "Extra Globes" and "Extra Telegraphs," $5 worth of copies of this work, and distribute them among such of their acquaintances as will not otherwise be likely to see, or even hear of the work—such as women, children, old persons, and others who have to maintain themselves by their industry, and are not capable of heavy or hard work.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES.—We learn by a letter from St. Augustine, that the severe cold of last winter has made sad havoc with the fruit trees in the vicinity of that place. The orange trees, which were expected to yield a bountiful harvest the present year, it is said, will not yield a single orange. A large portion of them are entirely destroyed, and the remainder partially so; and of the lemons and limes, not a tree is left alive. The loss is estimated at $800,000.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Catterpillars and the Cold. With all the distress attending the severity of the late winter, one benefit at least results from the extreme cold. The catterpillars, that have been increasing for some years in this neighborhood, had become so numerous during the last season as to destroy, not only the fruit, but likewise the fruit trees. Judging from the extraordinary number that have been hanging enshrouded from the boughs of the cedar, poplar, &c., during the winter, we feared an army in the spring that would make a devastating march through the country. From this apprehension, however, we have been happily relieved by finding that of all the cocoons we carefully examined, only one contained any appearance of vitality.—*Nat. Intel.*

[Communicated for the Baltimore Patriot.]

CATTERPILLARS.—It has been announced by the National Intelligencer, that Caterpillars have all been killed by the severity of the winter. The Editors come to this conclusion from having examined some *cocoons*, in which they found no living insects. The Editors are not aware, probably, that the Caterpillars passed the winter in the *egg*, and not in the *cocoon*. The cocoon is merely a place of accommodation for the insect while passing from the larvæ to the perfect or the butterfly state in summer. The butterfly deposites her eggs on the small green limbs of fruit and other trees, where they remain till the vivifying rays of the vernal Sun brings them into active life. The nest of eggs resembles a ball of Shoemaker's wax wound firmly round the young limb, about half an inch wide, and an eighth of an inch thick. On looking closely at it, it resembles honey comb in formation. But the object of this is, not to discuss natural history, but to hint to every person who has a tree on or near his premises, to commence war upon this most detestable of all insects. They are now coming out by thousands, and are easily destroyed. If every body would now begin they can be easily prevented from extending their ravages the ensuing summer. Only look at it: Two young caterpillars killed now, will prevent the existence of about *sixteen millions* in the course of the season; for they breed three or four times each summer, and each time produce about 400. Half of them being females, say 200, multiplied by 400, makes 80,000 for the second brood; half being females, 40,000 multiplied by 400, makes *sisteen millions*, for the third brood! Don't this speak loudly in favor of the maxim that "a stitch in time saves nine." G. B. S.

Oddities and singularities of behaviour may attend genius; when they do, they are its misfortunes and its blemishes. The man of true genius will be ashamed of them; at least he will never affect to distinguish himself by whimsical peculiarities.

THE FARMER.

From the Intelligencer and Expositor.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOIL.

As there is a *fatal timidity* in our section of country in adopting any *new* theory, especially if it is found making an inroad upon *old* and well established *habits*, it may be found to aid in shaking those habits, or projudices, to give authorities, or *names;* for *names* with the victims to prejudice, go a strange length. The breast of an American planter would be only exhibiting a patriotic feeling, in addition to an exhibition of good sense, that would be found glowing, at the mention of the name of the "Father of his country," as an authority, for the use of the last article in the formation of a compost heap. In his last directions to the conductors of his extensive farms, and as the result of agricultural knowledge, accumulated by half a century of experience and close observation, he says, "all the hands of the farm, not indispensibly employed in the crops, should, as soon as the corn planting is completed, in the Spring, be continually employed in raising *mud* from the Pocosins, and from the beds of the creeks, and to be incessantly drawing it to the *compost heaps* in the fields." And again, "stables and farm houses," "those ought to be well littered, and the stalls clear, as well for the comfort of the creatures that are contained in them, as for the purpose of manure; but as straw cannot be afforded for this purpose, leaves, and such spoiled straw, and weeds, as will not serve for food, must serve for the stables, and the first, that is leaves and corn stalks, are all that can be appplied to the penns." To the foregoing may be added the authority of a distinguished southern planter, J. H. Cowper, Esq. of South Carolina. Fifty thousand pounds of dry vegetable matter, "*carted to the penns*," (not suffered to lie in the fields,) if merely rotted by rains will yield one hundred thousand pounds of manure, and if rotted by the wind and dung of stock, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand pounds."

SOOT will not be lost, with all *refuse ashes*, thought unfit for the hopper. The first has been found, after repeated experiments, to be an admirable manure, and deserves to be carefully husbanded. The dung stead will be a place of deposit for it, and for the last, equally convenient, and proper as also for a quantity of SOAP-SUDS, that every well regulated house furnished weekly, and which, after performing every other duty, will be found a valuable acquisition to the mass.

ASHES, leach'd from every thing that burns into them. The effect of a log heap being burnt on the ground must be familiar to all, and if leach'd ashes are given to corn ground, they will be found as decided in their improvement of the growth of the plant. In what way, or by what operation in the great laboratory of nature, this result is effected, is not for this time or place to discuss. It is sufficient for us that we know that the effect is admirable, consequently, that every particle of *ashes* should be carefully husbanded, and spread over the dung stead; and it must be equally plain, that if every particle is taken care of that is produced in the burning of a plantation, a prodigious pile will be found at the end of the year, especially if *clean clothes* and *ley-hominy* are plenty, and which ought to be *inforced* in our climate by a legislative act; both not only as a security for *comfort*, but more, if posible, for *health*.

In many districts of Europe, as also in the United States, and where agricultural operations are carried to high perfection, this article has been found to be worthy of purchase and transportation for a great distance by land and water. In point of *durability* it has high claims. In preparation of a piece of soil, for a *corn* crop, which ultimately produced one of the *heaviest* crops known, it had a principal agency. It has been found to change thousands of acres of poor lands perfectly unfriendly to cultivation, into admirable grass lands, and eventually productive of corn and grain.

ROTTEN WOOD of every description will be collected when gathering *leaves*, and will be found, when charged with liquid of the manure pile to be productive of admirable effect. This last item ought to form a principal ingredient in the compost for the *garden*, being absolutely necessary to produce the most *delicate* and *delicious* of some garden productions, viz: the *grape*, the *melon*, *cucumber*, *strawbery*, *&c.*

SAW DUST cannot be lost with propriety, but with the aid of *calcarious* matter may be prepared for the compost heap, and be made to form an admirable addition. Heaped up in alternate strata, with *lime* and rich vegetable earth, until a decomposition has partially taken place and somewhat progressed, it may be scattered over the dung stead previous to the usual strata of leaves being added, as also all the TANBARK that has been thrown from the troughs or vats, or that can be economically procured.

While I should dispose of LIME without the additional trouble or loss of time required in two transportations, say to the dung stead, and thence to the field, I would most assuredly when spreading the two last articles on the compost heap be always prepared with a portion to scatter over them.

During the last season, I was called on to view a field of corn, and which, by the surrounding neighborhood was deemed a most extraordinary production. On enquiry I soon learned that it was well *manured* with an excellent *compost manure*, made so, purely accidental. The corn making season was good, and the land well tended. The growth, and production, was certainly, for our country, almost unequalled. It most completely exhibited the full effects, on our second rate lands, of judiciously compounded manure, and good cultivation. Planted at *three feet*, and about twelve inches, from stalk, to stalk, the ears were as fine, as I have seen, frequently two on the stalk. Whilst it could not be viewed as a judicious mode of planting that grain, as it was not playing the *sure game*, of planting for *all seasons*, it was a valuable exhibition of what *manuring* will do in our climate, and on our second rate lands. The season saved it, and admitted the *manure* and *cultivation* to do all, that they could do. The land without the first, would not have exceeded fifteen bushels per acre.

After a formation of a receptacle for *collecting* and *forming* a compost manure, which I have heretofore suggested, and which I shall hereafter intend by the term, *dung stead*, and it may be necessary before going to work in it, to lay down some two or three positions, and which with those who have either observed, or become informed on the subject, will give a sufficient view, taken in connexion with foregoing remarks, without going much into detail, of the agricultural theory on which my system of *applying* manure, will rest—as also of the chemical theory I have adopted in the formation of it.

I am perfectly satisfied that a *rotation of crops* is indispensible, manure, or no manare—and that to be continually extorting from the earth, the same plant, is a violation of nature's laws, and proved by ample experience, injudicious, and consequently in the result, unprofitable. That in the rotation we must have, *restoring* crops, or *resting* or *shading*, satisfied that the action of the burning rays of our summer's heat, is one of the great causes of the deterioration of soil, when it is frequently turned over, and exposed to this action, during our summers.

That in this rotation if we go on the improving, or even the preserving system, and endeavouring to take as much for the labor bestowed, and the land labored, as either can be made to yield, we must in that rotation have one crop, especially calculated for the winter support of our cattle, as the theory that holds good with respect to the best and most profitable system of cultivating the earth, will apply equally to *stock* of all kinds, viz: that the *improving system* is the most *profitable* in *every point of view*—a *good* Cow, a *good* Steer or a *good* pair of Steers, will sell well—indifferent, or bad, of either, will not. My rotation then is—the *fisrt* year CORN with *manure*, along with the *Cow-peas*, *Sweet-potatoes*, *&c.*

Second year COTTON. *Third* year RYE, the stubble turned in on peas, as soon as the Rye is taken, or can be taken from the field. The *fourth* year OATS, with *peas*, ploughed in on the stubble, as in the Rye crop. The fifth year *rest*—and pasture until September, when the grass weeds, &c. are turned under and Rye harrowed in, preparatory to a CORN crop with manure.

This rotation embraces five years, and five fields employed every year, when the crop of the year will be corn and peas, in one field, one field in *cotton*, one in *rye* and *peas*, and one field of each *oats* and *peas*, and pasture. The *cultivation* of these crops will come in hereafter. In this rotation, I give my whole manuring to the CORN crop, and this manuring must be well done, as it is intended by my mode and manner of cultivation, to secure the whole rotation, heavy crops, say seven crops, in four years.

CORN is certainly the hog of the vegetable world. It readily receives the worst of food, and thrives on it, most rapidly—nothing too gross, or unprepared, if there is only a sufficiency of fermentation, and putrifaction. It is a most generous plant, will receive food half prepared, and show fully its keeping, if a generous allowance of even such is distributed. Give it elbow room, and keep away *competition*, and this plant, so friendly to man, and his labors, will do its best.

The Irish potatoe, is of this class—the cabbage—sweet potatoe and some others. Not so with the small grains, cotton, and most garden productions. They require better food, and better prepared—to do their best.

Whoever wishes to see a practical proof of this may take *pea* or *potatoe vines* when at maturity—open a trench, and lay them in, covering them up well with the earth, planting on this earth in the following spring Indian Corn, without disturbing the decaying vegetable matter. The growth of the corn will astonish those, who have never before seen the trial made, but let him put those same vines in the dung stead a few weeks, in such a position, that they can become fairly saturated, with the liquid part of the dung, and the result, although great in the first, will be singularly increased by the latter.

Chemical experiment I think has pretty well settled that in the minute subdivision of the particles of matter which takes place in the decomposition, the food of plants is prepared, and also that a part most important flies off if not arrested by some absorbing matter, and none is found superior to the earth.

PLANTER.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the London Lancet.]

DR. YOUATT'S VETERINARY MEDICINE.

LECTURE XIV.

DISTEMPER, OR NASAL CATARRH IN THE DOG. CONCLUDED.

Nitre.—To the digitalis and antimonial powder I should add nitre, as likewise a sedative, and also a diuretic. The proportions would be from half to one grain of digitalis, from two to five grains of the pulvis antimonialis, and from a scruple to a drachm of nitre.

Worms to be got rid of.—In these affections of the mucous membranes, it is absolutely necessary to avoid or to get rid of every source of irritation, and there will generally be found one, and a very considerable one, in young dogs, worms. If we can speedily get rid of them, distemper will often rapidly disappear; but if they are suffered to remain, diarrhœa or fits may supervene; therefore some worm medicine should be administered.

I have said that vomiting is very easily excited in the dog, and on that account we are precluded from the use of a great many medicines in our treatment of him. Calomel, aloes, jalap, scammony, and gamboge, will generally produce sickness. It is because the greater part, or the whole is rejected, that some sportsmen are enabled to give the unconscionable doses of calomel that they do. I have heard of twenty grains being administered at a dose, and the dog did well. The truth of the matter is, that the whole, or by far the greater part of it, is almost immediately thrown off from the stomach. I know that, until somewhat dearly-bought experience taught me better practice, I killed several dogs, and I am now accustomed to set down these calomel givers as knowing nothing of the treatment of the diseases of dogs.

So many medicines almost uniformly causing sickness in the dog, we are therefore driven to some mechanical vermifuge; and a very effectual one, and what will rarely fail of expelling even the tape-worm, is tin-filings or powdered glass. From half a drachm to a drachm of either may be advantageously given twice in the day. I generally add them to the digitalis, James's powder, and nitre, made into balls with palm oil and a little linseed-meal.

Is the fever subdued?—Should the huskiness continue, with redness of the eyes and impatience of light, I should fear determination of blood to the head. The membranes of the brain, although not mucous ones, are contiguous to the seat of disease.

Setons.—In this case, and especially if the dog does not rapidly lose flesh, I should be disposed to take more blood, and to put a seton in the poll; but I would use the proper seton needle, and not the barbarous red-hot iron of the farrier. It should be inserted between the ears, including as much of the integument as possible, and, indeed, reaching from ear to ear. When there is fever and huskiness, and the dog is not much emaciated, a seton is an excellent remedy; but if it be used indiscriminately, and when the animal is already losing ground as fast as he can, and is violently purging, you will only hasten his doom, or, rather, make it more sure.

Treatment of more advanced stages.—I will suppose, as its too often the case, that the huskiness and fever still continue, with laborious respiration. Not that laboured breathing which is produced by the indurated mucus about the orifice of the nostril, causing a frequent but unsuspected obstruction, but the evident result of inflammatory affection of the lungs; the dogs do not lose flesh, and there is no alarming superpurgation; we must very cautiously bleed again; more aperient medicine must probably be given, and the sedative medicine must be continued, and more frequently, and in larger doses. A change, however, will now take place; either the symptoms will gradually remit, the discharge from the nose will cease, the eyes will clear up, and the appetite will return, or rapid emaciation and debility will ensue.

Tonics.—Then we must change our system, yet not altogether. It is a treacherous disease with which we are contending; the fire may be smothered, but not extinguished. The pulse will even now indicate strong arterial action. We must retain a portion of our sedative medicine, but we may try whether we cannot beneficially stimulate other tissues—those of the digestive organs. We mingle with our former medicine the powder of the camomile flower, a carminative, and not an emetic in the dog, a mild tonic, and its power chiefly exerted on the intestinal canal, and to this we may add the gentian root, a tonic and stomachic, and without any great direct influence on the circulatory system. We may even venture on a little ginger, the best stomachic for the dog we have.

Treatment of Purging.—Now, or often ere this, the mucous membrane of the bowels shares in the inflammation, and there is considerable purging. The fæces are white or grey, or olive-coloured, or bloody, and soon becoming mixed with mucus and blood. We must first give an aperient—a dose of Epsom salts. Even in this apparent state of debility we must not arrest the hæmorrhage too suddenly, or we shall have metastasis of inflammation, and probably to the head.

Having possibly got rid of some source, or at least prolongation of intestinal irritation, by means of our aperient, we exhibit chalk in one or two drachm doses, for there is generally much acidity in the stomach, and catechu in doses from a scruple to a drachm. We have not a better astringent for this animal, whether in diarrhœa or dysentery, than opium, but this in very small quantity, from the naturally great and now morbid sensibility of the stomach, the dose not exceeding from an eighth to a fourth of a grain. The stomach will not always bear even that, in which case we must have recourse to opium under another form—the syrup of white poppies, which may usually be given in doses from a scruple to a drachm, without producing sickness.

Injections of these medicines suspended in thin gruel may be administered with advantage. If they do not restrain the flux, they will relieve the straining and tenesmus, which almost invariably accompany distemper-purging.

Fits.—Other symptoms have been described as now appearing. The balance of healthy action being destroyed, the nervous system shares in the irritability, and fits begin to appear. I have described the peculiar action of the lower jaw, by which you will recognise their approach.

Give immediately an emetic, and on the principle which I have already explained. The stomach is the grand link in the chain of these fearful associations. Let it be a pretty smart emetic, and of double the strength that you would give under ordinary circumstances; you may, perhaps, by this means, prevent the formation of the habit of fits.

If the dog is not too much emaciated, and if the fit is not evidently the consequence of the irritability of sheer weakness, you will bleed. But suppose the fit to be established—some have told us to slit the ears, or cut off a portion of the tail, or throw water upon the dog, or throw him into the water. You will do little good by these things. Take him by the nape of the neck with your left hand, grasp him firmly, and then from a tea-cup, or other similar vessel, dash cold water as forcibly as you can in his muzzle. The suddenness of the shock will sometimes break at once the morbid association. You will also administer an emetic as speedily as possible.

If a second fit succeeds, the animal will, in the majority of cases, be lost. Your only hope is in opium and tonic medicine combined. The dog must be drenched with the syrup of white poppies, the only form under which it can here be given, the camomile, gentian, and ginger ball being continued. The syrup of buckthorn may be united to the poppy syrup to obviate costiveness. A seton should now be introduced, if it had been previously neglected.

If crying fits come on, although we have reason to hope that the animal does not suffer so much as his continual moaning would lead us to suppose, it is a duty of humanity to put a speedy termination to that which we cannot cure.

Fœtid discharge from the nose.—It has been stated that the discharge from the nose will, in the latter stages of the disease, strangely increase, and it will become purulent, bloody, and fœtid; chancres will appear about the lips and gums, with drivelling of fœtid saliva. We may relieve this nuisance to the animal and ourselves, by the application of a solution of chloride of lime; but as

an internal medicine, this excellent disinfectant is powerless. We have, however, a valuable agent in checking this tendency to putridity in yeast—good yeast from genuine malt and hops, if it can now-a-days be procured. Its effect is sometimes admirable. It may be given in doses from a dessert to a table-spoonful, every day at noon (the tonics being continued at morning and night), until the ulcers heal and the drivelling ceases, and the stench is removed, unless too great purging should be produced.

Treatment of the Eyes.—If there be much inflammation and ulceration of the eye, the tincture of opium or digitalis, diluted with four times its quantity of water, may be used as a lotion with good effect. The inflammation being a little abated, the diluted extract of lead (20 drops to an ounce of water) will follow with more benefit. If fungous granulations should protrude from the ulcer described at the centre of the eye, they should be cautiously touched with the nitrate of silver, either in substance or a strong solution, lightly applied with a pencil; and the inflammation still lessening, the sulphate of zinc may be resorted to, two grains being dissolved in an ounce of water, and the proportion of the zinc gradually increased to six grains.

Treatment of Tumours in the Throat.—The tumour in the throat may give us some trouble, but we may hail it as the harbinger of success.—The foe has been driven from the citadel, and is making his last stand at some of the out-works. The tumour should be fomented, and if it does not supperate sufficient, speedily blistered. It must be opened as soon as matter is fairly formed, treated in the usual way, and the strength of the dog supported by tonics.

Eruption.—A scurfy, patchy eruption over the belly and inside of the thigh will likewise be regarded as the precursor of health, and on the same principle as the tumour. It resembles mange, but it is not that disease. It will readily yield to the common calamine ointment, rubbed down with one-fourth part of liquid turpentine. A few balls of alterative and tonic medicine combined, will expedite and complete the cure.

Chorea.—The chorea which appears after distemper, oftenest when the disease has been injudiciously treated, but occasionally after it has assumed its mildest form, is more easily and successfully treated than a similar complaint in the human being. If the dog has not lost much flesh, and his appetite continue, and the weather is tolerably fine, and especially if the spring is advancing, he will generally be cured by quarter-of-a-grain doses of nitrate of silver, made into pills with linseed meal, and given morning and night. If the animal, however, is dry, poor, and getting poorer, the twitchings will probably spread from limb to limb, and terminate in crying fits.

Treatment of the Greyhound.—The form which the disease assumes in the greyhound will often baffle us; there will be rarely fever enough apparent to justify bleeding, or cough to require the use of sedatives; yet the animal will slowly pine away and die. Moderate bleeding in the early stage will, however, be useful, and a free evacuation of the bowels with some unirritating aperient, and an occasional emetic, and the mingled tonic and sedative balls, and if the disease is at all obstinate, a seton in the poll.

Yellow Distemper.—The yellow distemper is decidedly the worst to treat; although attended with little fever, it runs its course with fearful rapidity. The bowels must be well opened with aloes and calomel, and the blue pill with tonics, given morning and night in doses from three to five grains.

Caution as to the insidious character of the disease.—In the treatment of distemper, remember the treacherous character of the disease with which you have to contend—the necessity of prompt and decisive measures at the commencement, and of the careful and anxious watching of each strangely-varying symptom. I will add, that the disease is even more treacherous at its close than in any period of its course. When apparently subdued it is only lurking in the system, and ready to be recalled by a very slightly-exciting cause. I am almost ashamed to confess, how many patients I have lost by discontinuing my medicines too soon. The owner has lost many more by working the dog ere the distemper was completely eradicated. You will have a somewhat difficult course here to pursue; you must not seem unnecessarily to plunder your employer, and you must not compromise your reputation by dismissing your patient only half cured. If, however, you cannot continue your medical treatment so long as you could wish, you will always caution your employer to give no violent exercise or hard work to the dog just recovered from distemper, for if he does, fits will to a certainty supervene, and carry off the animal in a few days.

Vaccination.—Is there any preventive? None but good feeding, and the avoidance of contagion. I know not the practitioner of human medicine to whom we are more indebted than to the amiable and excellent Dr. Jenner, and I know not one who has got us into such sad scrapes. We could easily imagine, even before the identity of cow-pox and small-pox was ascertained, that from the affected tissue, the pustular character, being the same, there might be some protective power in the one with regard to the other; but that cow-pox should possess this preservative influence over a disease so dissimilar in the tissue affected and in fact presenting not one common character, or symptom, exceeded all belief. Dr. Jenner, however, fell into the error of many ardent and superior minds, and pushed his theory even farther than the loosest analogy would warrant, and he maintained that inoculation with the matter of cow-pox was a preservative against the distemper in dogs.

No prevention.—He found some medical men, and many that were unaccustomed to medical reasoning, who placed implicit faith in the assertion of such high and well-deserved authority, and it became the fashionable doctrine that cow-pox was a preservative from distemper, and some said even from rabies too. I will not urge that Dr. Jenner's account of the distemper in the dog was unlike that of any disease to which this animal is subject, that it was made up of the symptoms of distemper and rabies, and yet erroneous in both, but the plain fact is that cow-pox is no preventive against distemper. I speak from the fullest experience, for in determination to come to some satisfactory conclusion in my own mind, and afterwards to satisfy, as far as I could, my sporting and scientific friends, I more than once fairly wore out the patience of the benevolent Dr. Walker, by my repeated applications for vaccine matter.

In some cases I could not induce the disease, in others certainly I could not afterwards produce distemper, but in the very decided majority I produced it, and not disarmed of one of its terrors.

There was one gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bath whose breed of greyhounds was unrivalled. I had for some years the principal management of his kennel, and the whelps, and some of the best of them, and too many of them, would die of distemper. He heard of Dr. Jenner's preventive, and was persuaded into a belief of its infallibility, and having made up his own opinion, he wrote to me for mine. I stated mine in no very measured terms, and he was offended. The dogs were vaccinated, and the season passed over without one case of distemper, and I had a very angry and sarcastic rebuke. But on the following year this canine pest again broke out, and almost cleared his kennel. I, however, had irrecoverably lost my friend and employer, therefore I say that the worthy doctor, in the fulness of his zeal, has got us into sad scrapes, for some of our best friends have not scrupled to attribute our scepticism either to obstinacy or ignorance, or to some worse motive; about the same time, inoculation with the matter of distemper came into vogue. Its days were short, for it produced a more virulent disease, even when the lymph was taken at the earliest period.

Strange list of medicine for Distemper.—Gentlemen, I will not detain you with a long list of boasted specifics against distemper, nor of the usual modes of treating it, as numerous as the practitioners, and as different as their unaccountable and varying fancies. Some rely entirely on purgatives; others bleeding and physicking; others on emetics; some put tar upon the nose, others a pitch plaster, and some cauterize the nasals; some inject vinegar into the nose, others hellebore, and others a solution of camphor; some cut off the tail, others the ears; some give tobacco and olive oil, others the golden sulphuret of antimony; the keeper gives the turpeth's mineral; the more scientific of these gentry will knock down the disease, and the dog too, with arsenic. The gentleman will give compound tincture of benjamin, the farmer common salt; the medical man sulphuric ether, or emetics and sulphur, or emetics and jalap, or emetics and scammony.

Benefit of Emetics.—The medicines are as numerous as the changing characters of the disease, and yet applied indiscriminately to all of them.—All that I can say to you is,—Never forget the character of the disease, one of the mucous membranes of the respiratory passages, and, therefore, what you do, do quickly. If there were one mode of treatment which I should recommend more than any other, it would be the frequent administration of mild emetics, equal proportions of calomel and emetic tartar, and rarely exceeding a grain of each. You will always give immediate relief to the animal by freeing the air-passages from an annoying accumulation of mucus; the mucus afterwards secreted is less viscid. The force of the

circulation is more certainly and beneficially subdued by the nausea attending an emetic, than by any other means. There is no permanent exhaustion after it: nature points it out as the natural medicine of the dog, and one that is totally free from danger.

Caution as to Purgatives.—If there were one mode of treatment against which I should caution, it would be the use of frequent, and, more particularly, of violent cathartics; there is too much tendency in this disease to spread to other mucous tissues, and to that of the bowels first, and most fatal of all. I would lay it down as a rule that scarcely admitted of exception, that except in the early stages, no stronger purgative than castor oil, or syrup of buckthorn, or Epsom salts, should be given, and they only when manifestly required. The purging of distemper is with the greatest difficulty allayed. If it runs to any considerable extent, it is rarely or never salutary, it is never the *crisis* of the disease.

Conclusion.—Then suit your medicines to the varying symptoms of the disease, support the strength of the animal; keep him quiet and tolerably warm; do not imagine that the animal is well before he really is, and do not expose him to the danger of a relapse.

THE GARDENER.

[From the American Gardener's Magazine.]

Detail of a Method adopted in PLANTING OUT AN ORCHARD *of six acres with Apple and Pear Trees, in* 1830 *and* 1831*; deep planting dispensed with.*

All the varieties of fruits known to the writer, that were deemed important to the wants, or embellishments of the garden or orchard, had been procured previous to the organization of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. By the formation of this excellent Society, however, and the exertions of several of its members, a great number of new and valuable fruits were brought into notice, by its extensive correspondence with other similar societies in Europe, and on the continent. Such as had been tasted, or highly recommended by the committee, were deemed of sufficient value and importance to be added to the selection, which embraced a large number of varieties. A piece of land was decided upon, which was thought the best suited for the growth and future health of the trees, the embellishment of the place, and least liable to be encroached upon by future alterations of improvements upon the farm.

Agreeing with Dr. Johnson, that "with method, almost any thing may be done, and without method, nothing well done," the following system was adopted:—A plan of the land was procured; the distances from which each tree was to be placed from the other, each way, was decided upon, which averaged about thirty-three feet; a reference book in connection with the plan of the land was next procured, and on it was designated each variety of tree, in its relative position. The land was then prepared, by taking from its surface all the stones, stumps, trees, shrubs, bushes, &c., all holes or uneven places were filled up, and the ground made as level as possible; the land was then ploughed deep, with the sod smoothly inverted; it was also harrowed five times lengthwise of the furrows, previous to planting, which caused the soil to be broken up fine, without disturbing the sods.

The trees were selected from the various nurseries around Boston, Salem, New York, Albany and Philadelphia, amounting to one hundred and eight varieties of apples, and forty-two of pears,—in all two hundred and twenty trees. The trees were all forwarded to me in the fall of 1830, and placed in a trench dug sufficiently deep to cover the roots, and secure them from the frosts and cold of winter, to be ready for planting out in the ensuing spring. Each variety had been noted and labelled while in the trench, in such a manner, as to guard against the loss of their names. Previous to setting out the trees in the spring of 1831, in their intended places, the land had been well manured, and harrowed in. Placing the plan on a board with the reference book, the respective place of each tree with their proper distances was easily found with the aid of a surveyor's chain; from one to two inches only of the soil was taken from the sod, and the trees carefully planted—previously to which, however, they were properly and judiciously pruned, and the roots trimmed of all broken or bruised fragments, if in some instances it could be said they had roots. In this manner the whole number were placed out, and covered with a little free rich mould, not *over* two inches, puddled with river water and gently trod. This was done in the last week in April, and serious doubts were apprehended whether they would in this manner stand alone. The land was planted between the trees with corn and potatoes, without further ploughing, and an excellent crop was obtained; but *two* trees died, and only four more required additional soil on their roots; and so far, I have never had trees do better, during twenty years' experience, in the management of an orchard of twenty acres. I have no doubt, had the land been deeply trenched to the depth of one or two feet, and from six to twelve feet in diameter, where each tree was set, they would have done much better; but this is too forbidding to most persons.

I have only aimed in this communication to give you what I consider practicable. In all cases I would impress upon the gardener, orchardist, or farmer, to avoid deep planting, as it is not necessary to preserve trees from high winds, and is absolutely deleterious to their future progress and health. Yours, B. V. F.

Boston, Feb. 19th, 1835.

[From the same.]

On the cultivation of the purple variety of EGG PLANT (*Solánum ovígerum.*)

The White Egg Plant is an annual, a native of Africa. It was introduced into England in the year 1597, and has ever since been cultivated as an ornamental green-house plant. It grows about two feet high, with somewhat pendent branches; the flowers are of a pale violet color, and are followed by a large berry, or fruit, of an oval shape and clear white color, very much resembling, when not overgrown, a hen's egg.

The original species, the white, is seldom made use of, but the purple variety is, by the French and Italian cooks, generally used in stews and soups: and dressed in different methods, it forms a very delicate dish. In the East and West Indies it is used in like manner, and is also cultivated for the general purposes of the love-apple.

We have raised specimens of the purple, which have weighed between three and four pounds.—We observed at the Horticultural Society's exhibition last fall, some plants in pots bearing one or two fruits of very large size; and we have occasionally seen them in our markets, of fair quality; they seem to have been almost wholly unknown as a culinary vegetable, and have generally been sold at a price, which would not pay the marketer for his trouble in bringing them to the city. From this cause, their cultivation has been neglected, and they are now seldom to be found. Within the two past years, however, we have known some, in the early part of the season, to command a good price, and we doubt not but in a few years they will be as eagerly sought after as the Tomato.

Our New England summers are not of sufficient length to bring to perfection this vegetable, unless the seeds are planted in a hot-bed in the month of March, and the plants transplanted to the open garden in May or June. Those persons therefore, who have not a hot-bed, cannot expect to raise them, unless they procure the plants from some place where plenty of seeding are grown.

Our method of cultivation was as follows:—In the month of March, we sowed the seeds in a pot filled with light soil, and placed it in a hot-bed, the minimum temperature of which was about seventy-five degrees; as soon as the plants were up, we placed them where they would receive the influence of the air admitted into the bed, to prevent their drawing up weakly; for if this is not attended to, the young seedlings are invariably destroyed. As soon as they threw out two rough leaves, we potted them off singly into pots, (No. 2,) in the same soil as the seeds were planted.—Water was given rather sparingly at first to prevent dampness; but as soon as the plants showed signs of growing, it was given more freely. The heat of the bed was not suffered to decline, as this would check them at once. In four or five weeks they were again repotted, using pots of the 4th size. In these they remained till May, when they were turned out in the garden. The plants should be set about two and a half feet apart each way, if planted in a bed; but we have grown them on the edges of walks and flower borders, where we not only found them to grow luxuriantly, but were quite an ornament; three or four of their large dark purple fruit, on each plant, having a very showy appearance.

Prepare the soil where each plant is to be set, by first taking out two or three spades full; then fill the hole partly up with old rotten manure, composed of decayed leaves, or dung from an old hot-bed; mix the soil first taken out with this, place in the plant and level off, finishing with a very light watering, if dry weather. If the plants are well rooted in the pots, and the transplanting judiciously done, they will not require shading from the sun. When they show flower, they should have a stake put down to each, to which they should be tied, as the weight of the fruit, as it

grows, will be liable to break the branches. No other particular care is requisite throughout the summer.

[From the same.]

Observations on the cultivation of the early variety of POTATO *called Perkins's Seedling.*

Gentlemen.—Having repeatedly been requested by you to give an account of my success in raising early potatoes, I send you the following brief remarks:—The early potatoes that have been exhibited by me for several years in succession at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and so frequently the first in the market, were raised from the variety generally called Perkins's seedling. I first received a small quantity from my friend, Solomon Perkins, Esq., of South Bridgewater. They were the produce of a kind which he raised from the potato balls, a year or two previous. Whether or not he adopted the method pursued in England by many of the most scientific cultivators, of cross impregnation in the parents of this variety, I am not aware; but that this kind is much earlier in coming to maturity, than any other raised about Boston, is too well known to need repetition.

The manner in which I have planted the potato is somewhat different from that generally pursued by most gardeners; the soil where they were grown was deep, and rich. Early in the spring I usually gave the ground a deep ploughing, after which it lay exposed till the time of planting;—this was done according to the earliness or lateness of the season—sometimes early in March, and again not till the latter part of the month. When ready for sowing, drills were made three and a half feet apart. The manure that I generally made use of, was very strawy and coarse; I have had good success by using the covering of leaves, sea-weed, &c. taken from strawberry beds in the spring;—spreading it in the furrows. The potatoes that I have generally selected for seed were fair, and about the middle size; I prefer such, to those that are large and overgrown. The small ones, however, I invariably refuse, as they do not come forward so early, and never grow vigorously. It is too frequently the practice with many persons, to sell all those large and fair, and plant the small ones remaining on hand. Nothing can be more prejudicial than this, for it soon causes a deterioration in size and quality, which by some is supposed to be a mixture with some other variety. The potatoes were cut in half, and planted about six inches apart. I omitted covering them for three or four days, unless frosty weather, as I found that they were apt to rot; but by leaving them to shrivel for a short time, and then covering them at once, they started much sooner and made stronger shoots, though it is characteristic of this variety never to make strong vines. When they were hoed, I was careful they were hilled up very sparingly, for when covered too deep I observed their flavor was inferior to those grown where the soil was more shallow. I have tried a number of varieties which were reputed to be very early, and also of excellent flavor; but I have never found any of them so early as the Perkins seedling, or any that would so well repay all the trouble bestowed on their cultivation. The size of this variety is large, some that I dug on the 13th of June, 1830, measuring *nine and a half inches* in circumference, and perfectly ripe. The potatoes are of excellent quality; where this variety has been raised in the country, some distance from the city, it has been preferred to almost every other, exclusive of its earliness, for yielding large and abundant crops.

I have now mostly given up the raising of potatoes, having my ground chiefly occupied with grape vines, &c. Among other varieties, is one I have raised from seed, the fruit of which I have once or twice exhibited to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. In some future number I hope to give you an account of its origin, together with some observations I have made, in raising several vines from seed of the Isabella, &c.

Yours, SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Feb. 6th, 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Cultivator.]

PRUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

We have perused, with much interest, the report of M. Cousin, on the state of public instruction in Prussia. It presents, in our opinion, the best model of instruction that can be any where found; and although some of its features may not be exactly suited to a republican form of government, yet we doubt whether there is any system from which we can draw more important lessons of instruction. It contains much worthy the high consideration of the American public; and it may be read with profit by teachers, pupils, parents and public authorities. It contemplates, and virtually accomplishes, the education of AN ENTIRE NATION, in the knowledge and habits which fit them for the duties and business of life, and which tend to promote the good order and happiness of society. Although this model has originated under an arbitrary government, we should not be squeamish about adopting such parts of it as may promise to be beneficial here. "The true greatness of a people (or of an individual) does not consist, says M. Cousin, in borrowing nothing from others, but in borrowing whatever is good, and in perfecting whatever it appropriates. I am as great an enemy as any man, he continues, to artificial imitations, but it is mere pusillanimity to reject a thing for no other reason than because it has been thought good by others."

The schools of Germany, whether for elementary or the higher branches of instruction, have for a long time maintained an elevated rank; and it has been admitted, that literary and scientific knowledge has been more generally diffused there than in any other country. Of the German States, Prussia has held a high place in respect to learning. The great Frederick did much to improve public instruction; but it was not until 1819, that the system was matured which has given merited celebrity to the Prussian schools. M. Cousin was sent to Prussia, to examine personally into the method of public instruction. Every facility was afforded him by the public authorities to prosecute his inquiry, and arrive at correct data. The report under consideration, which was made to the minister of public instruction in France, contains the result of his labors—so far as regards elementary, or the lower order of schools.

As the subject of instruction is one of primary importance in a free government, and particularly to the agricultural community, who with us must ever, from their numbers, give the impress to our national character, and constitute the safeguard to our liberties, we feel that we are doing an acceptable service, and are perfectly within the line of duty, in laying before the readers of the Cultivator, some of the more prominent, as well as some of the commendable features, which distinguish the Prussian system of instruction.

The Prussian schools, from the highest to the lowest, are under the supervision of a minister of public instruction, and who is responsible to the king only, aided by a council of distinguished men. The kingdom is divided, to facilitate instruction, into provinces, departments, circles and parishes, which, for the sake of comparison, may be likened to our states, counties, towns and districts. Each has an organized board of officers, who have in special charge the execution of the school laws in their several spheres, and who receive their instructions, and make their reports to a higher authority. The prominent object, and every class of citizens is made to feel a deep interest in its literal fulfilment, is, to EDUCATE EVERY CHILD IN THE KINGDOM by keeping him at school at least seven years, and to ensure him a good and useful education, by employing none but *competent* teachers, prescribing the course of studies, and watching over his habits and morals. It is to do that for *every* child which a wise and prudent parent would wish to do, and ought to do, for his offspring. Popular instruction is recognized as a social duty, imperative on all for the sake of all. Some insist, that it would be an infringement of constitutional right, to make the education of their children a compulsory duty of parents here. It may be so; but it may be urged on the other hand, that education is an obligation which the parent not only owes to the child, but to the state;—and that if he has a natural right to bring up his child in ignorance, it is like other natural rights which he is bound to give up, and which he does give up, upon the altar of public good. It cannot possibly work an injury to the child. It may be said, that all children belong to the state, and that their education devolves on the state, whenever parents fail, for want of ability or inclination, to fit them to become wholesome and useful members, of society. We consent to give up personal rights, and to perform personal duties, for the common good. We contribute to build jails and poor-houses, to punish vice and alleviate want, both of which would be materially lessened by a seven years instruction of our youth in a good school. But we are wandering from our object, which is to give some of the prominent features of the Prussian system of education. This we can only do in a brief manner at present.

Duty of Parents.—The law compels all parents, or those on whom children are dependent, to keep them at school from their seventh to their fourteenth year. Children must be put to the school of the parish, unless the parent shows that he is educating them at some other school, or giving them private instruction. In case of neglect, admonition is first employed, and if this fails,

coercive means are resorted to. The child is taken to school by the police, and the parent may be punished by fine, imprisonment, and disqualification for local office. "Care is to be taken every where to furnish necessitous parents with the means of sending their children to school, by providing them with the things necessary for their instruction, or with such clothes as they stand in need of." Adequate means are provided for enforcing these regulations.

Duty of the parish, &c.—Each parish is bound to maintain a primary school; each town at least one burgher or middle school; small villages, not able to maintain a primary school, may associate with the surrounding district for this purpose.—The children must not exceed one hundred to a master. The law declares what is required for the complete maintenance of a school, in order that it may answer its end,

"1. A suitable income for masters and mistresses, and a certain provision for them when they are past service.

"2. A building for the purpose of teaching and of exercises.

"3. Furniture, books, pictures, instruments, and all things necessary for the lessons and exercises.

"4. Pecuniary assistance for the necessitous scholars."

The school committee are charged to make the salaries of teachers as high as possible, and a minimum is fixed below which the salaries shall not be reduced, in order to command the best talents and qualification. The school-house is required to be placed in a healthy situation, to be roomy, well aired, and kept with the greatest neatness.

"Every school in a village or small town shall have a garden, cultivated according to the nature of the country, either as kitchen garden, orchard, nursery-garden, or laid out for raising bees; and this garden shall be made available for the instruction of the scholars.

"Whenever the nature of the spot will admit, there shall be a gravelled plain or court, in front of the school, for the children's exercise.

"The materials necessary for instruction consists, above all, in a sufficient collection of books for the use of the school.

"There shall be, according to the degree of every school, a collection of maps and geographical instruements, models for drawing, writing, music, &c.; the instruments and collections necessary for studying mathematics and natural history; lastly, according to the extent of the system of instruction, there shall be the apparatus necessary for gymnastic exercises, and the tools and implements suited to the teaching of the mechanical arts or manufactures in the school in which that branch of knowledge is introduced.

"Moreover every school is bound to furnish gratuitously to poor scholars, books and other necessaries.

"That on occasion of any division or allotment which the parishes may make, sufficient land shall be allotted to the school-master for the cultivation of his vegetables and the feed of a cow; about two acres of good land, or more if the land is bad."

No master is allowed to collect the school monies. These must be collected by the school committee, who may pay the teachers. The teacher is not permitted to follow other business for profit, lest it should abstract his attention from his school, or lower his dignity or morality. The orphan children of school-masters have a special right to all the benefit of establishments for education, and pensions are granted to widows and orphans of school-masters.

"Masters and inspectors, says the law, must most carefully avoid every kind of constraint or annoyance to the children, on account of their particular creed, &c.

"In towns, public education and the maintenance of it are not to be postponed to any other of the parochial necessities or claims whatever.—They are to be reckoned among the objects to be provided for in the first place.

"No one shall refuse to pay the rate levied upon him under pretext that the school of his parish, or of his religious persuasion, are flourishing; since it is necessary to provide for the general education of the parish, and all schools are open to all, and may be equally profitable to every individual."

General objects and different gradations of primary instruction.—There are two stages of gradations in primary instruction, elementary schools and burgher schools.

"The elementary schools have for their object the regular developement of the faculties of man, by more or less instruction in the branches of knowledge indispensable to the lower classes, both in town and country.

"The burgher schools bring the child to that point at which peculiar aptitude for classical studies, properly so called, or for some particular profession, may manifest itself.

"*The paternal attachment of the masters, their affectionate kindness towards all their pupils, will be the most powerful means of preserving them from immoral influences, and of inciting them to virtue.*

"*No kind of punishment which has a tendency to weaken the sentiment of honour, shall on any pretence be inflicted;* corporeal punishments, in case they shall be necessary, shall be devoid of cruelty, and on no account injurious to modesty or to health."

Incorrigible scholars, or who persist in bad habits, may be expelled.

"Primary instruction shall have for its aim to develope the faculties of the soul, the reason, the senses, and the bodily strength. It shall comprehend religion and morals, the knowledge of size and numbers, of nature and man; corporeal exercises, singing, and lastly, imitation of form, by drawing and writing.

"In every school for girls, without exception, the works peculiar to the sex shall be taught.

"Every complete elementary school necessarily comprehends the following objects:—

"1. Religious instruction, as a means of forming the moral character of children according to the positive truths of Christianity.

"2. The German Language, &c.

"3. The elements of geometry, together with the general principles of drawing.

"4. Calculation and practical arithmetic.

"5. The elements of physics, geography, general history, and especially the history of Prussia.

"Care must be taken to introduce and combine these branches of knowledge with the reading and writing lessons, as much as possible, independent of the instruction which shall be given on those subjects specially.

"6. Singing; with a view to improve the voice of the children, to elevate their hearts and minds, to perfect and ennoble the popular songs, and church music or psalmody.

"7. Writing and gymnastic exercises, which fortify all the senses, and especially that of sight.

"8. The simplest manual labors, and some instructions in husbandry, according to the agriculture of the respective parts of the country."

Every scholar, on leaving school, receives a certificate of his capacity, and of his moral and religious disposition, signed by the master and the school committee.

Every burgher school shall afford instruction in religion and morals, the German language, latin, mathematics, drawing, writing, singing, gymnastics—and

"Physical science, so far as is sufficient to explain the most remarkable phenomena of nature.

"Geography and history combined, in order to give some knowledge of the earth, of the general history of the world, of the people who inhabit it, and the empires into which it is divided."

Masters are charged to study the particular character and qualities of each pupil. No special books are prescribed, that no shackles may be imposed to improvement. Masters are to adopt the methods which gradually and constantly enlarge the understandings of the children, and not such as instil mere mechanical knowledge. Examinations must be public. The authorities, the clergy and the masters are required to unite their efforts to strengthen the ties of respect and attachment between the people and the school.

We have gone thus far in explaining the organization, objects and gradations of elementary schools, and in particularizing the studies and exercises which are pursued in them. In our next number we intend to give some account of the normal schools, that is, schools for the education of masters to teach in the elementary schools. In this branch of instruction, we have hitherto had little experience, and yet it is one on which the efficiency and usefulness of our whole system of public instruction, and indeed our religious, moral, and we may add political character, very materially depends.

Those who feel most deeply, are most given to disguise their feelings; and derision is never so agonizing as when it pounces on the wanderings of misguided sensibility.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 00	2 50
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 50	7 00
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	72	73
White,	"	73	75
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	17½	18
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	17½	18½
FEATHERS,	pound.	35	37
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 50	—
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 25	6 75
Do. do. baker's	"	5 75	6 25
Do. do. Superfine,	"	5 00	5 25
Super Howard street,	"	5 00	—
" " wagon price,	"	4 87	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	—
Do.	"	5 25	—
Susquehanna,	"	5 00	—
Rye,	"	4 00	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	3 00	3 25
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	16 00	18 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 00	—
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	12	—
second,	"	10	—
refuse,	"	8	—
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	36	40
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	—	1 50
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 25	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	72	73
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 75	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 15	1 20
Red,	"	1 02	1 08
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	30	31
" in hhds.	"	30	30½
" wagon price,	"	27	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	2 25	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 50	—
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	62 *to* 75	26 *to* 28
Full Merino,	"	52 62	24 26
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 52	23 24
One half do.	"	40 45	23 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	22 24
Pulled,	"	35 38	23 26

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new,	pound.	10	11
Shoulders,	"	8	9
Middlings,	"	8	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	50
Roll,	"	20	31
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 56	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	—
EGGS,	dozen.	10	12
FISH, Shad, fresh,	per100	11 00	12 00
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 75	—
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	5 50	6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 25	—
LAMBS, alive,	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,	quart'r	37	50
LARD,	pound.	9	10
ONIONS,	bushel.	75	100
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	3 25	—
Ducks,	"	—	—
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	87	100
Sweet,	"	1 25	1 50
TURNIPS,	"	—	—
VEAL, fore quarters,	pound.	3½	4
Hind do.	"	6½	—

ADVERTISEMENTS

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM,
OR SCARLET CLOVER.

Just received a few casks of this valuable grass seed, lately introduced into this country from Germany, where it produces two good crops in one year. From its early growth in Spring, when other articles for feeding stock are so difficult to be procured, it is likely to become a valuable acquisition to American Husbandry. It blooms and is fit to cut in 50 days after sowing, and is not so coarse as the common Red clover, better furnished with leaves, and not liable to lodge or loose its leaves in drying. From its rapid growth it is of great value for an early crop, for soiling in summer, or for supplying food when other grasses are winter killed.

Also in store, St. Foin or Espersett, well suited for high dry soils, improving poor land, &c.

Burnet Grass, similar in character to the St. Foin, being well adapted to high, poor, dry soils.

Spring and Winter Vetches or Tares, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Feather grass, and many other rare, and common Field Seeds.

Twin Corn, producing from 4 to 8 ears on each stock.

Garden Seeds, a general assortment.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr.

April 14. at Sinclair & Moore's Md. Ag. Rep.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,

NEAR N. YORK, will forward their new catalogues, *with very reduced prices*, to every applicant—

No. 1, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Flowering plants—No. 2 Double Dahlias, and Bulbous Flowers—No. 3 Garden, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds, comprising the most extensive assortment of every class. Of the Dahlia, above 500 varieties, including all the striped and variegated kinds, and assortments of one dozen named varieties selected by us, will be supplied at $3, $4½ and $6, according to rarity, &c. Tree Roses, grafted 3 to 4 feet high, of 50 varieties, and a few dozen of Harrisons new double yellow Rose, which flowers profusely—10,000 cuttings of the Chinese Mulberry prepared for planting at $8 per 100 or $60 per 1000, to purchasers of which the secret will be imparted calculated to cause nearly all to grow. Also 35 bushels Italian Lolch seed, a superior grass, recently introduced, 20 bushels Spring Tares, 1800 lbs. White Dutch clover seed, 2000 lbs. Provence Lucerne, 500 lbs. Trifolium incarnatum, or Early Crimson clover, affording the earliest pasturage.

To nurseries and others making large purchases, a very liberal discount will be made and a convenient credit allowed.

Orders must be sent direct per mail, and will receive prompt attention. april 12. 2t

GAMA GRASS SEED

JUST received, and for sale at this Establishment—Price 50 cents per ounce.

The Invoice including packing mats, &c amounts to $30, and the whole will be sold for $20, which may be sent to I. I. HITCHCOCK.

Amer. Farm. Estab.

POINTER.

A FIRST rate Pointer Slut, of pure blood, 6 months old, for sale at this establishment. mh 17

PROOF JACKS FOR SALE.

ONE of 4 years old, rising 53 inches high, an excellent performer, and a sure foal getter, so far as yet tried, which has been enough to convince his owner that he will be, when at maturity, a first rate animal in all respects. He will grow to near or quite 14 hands high. He is of a celebrated and prolific stock in Virginia. Price $600.

Another 6 years old, full thirteen and a half hands high, and not yet at his full growth. Color black, with a mealy muzzle, and very stout and handsome. Imported from Malta when young, and is a first rate foal getter.

Another imported Maltese Jack, 8 or 9 years old; same color and general description as the above, and about the same size. These two animals are equal in every respect, except size (and only between one and two inches lower) to several that have been recently sold for one thousand dollars each. Either of these will be sold for $750, cash.

Also for sale, several good Jennies and two young Jacks under one year old, both of the most celebrated stock in this country. The young Jacks are held at $300 each, and are very promising. Apply to

ap 14 I. I. HITCHCOCK.

BUFFALO BERRY TREE.

SINCE it was ascertained that this tree is dioecious (the male and female being distinct trees) we have hesitated to send it when ordered, because our trees are too young yet for their sex to be developed. Under these circumstances we propose to furnish single trees (the sex being unknown) on the following terms:—Trees less than two feet in height at 50 cents each, and those above two feet at 75 cents a piece. When their sex shall have been ascertained we will furnish either male or female trees at $1,25 each, and at $2 per pair. By this arrangement time may be gained by taking young trees this spring and putting them out, relying on the future for mates for them, and nothing can be lost in point of price of them. We have a few from 1½ to 3 feet high, which we will put up to order on the terms above stated.

SINCLAIR & MOORE.

March 31, 1835.

SUPERIOR CATTLE FOR SALE,

OF the Devon, and Devon & Short Horn blood, at Brookland Wood Farm, the residence of Richard Caton, ten miles from Baltimore, on the Susquehanna Rail Road, and on the Falls Turnpike Road, consisting of

Devon Bulls, Heifers and Calves, of all ages of each denomination, from 8 months to 4 years—price, forty to one hundred dollars each, according to age and quality.

Devon and Durham Bulls, the offspring of Devon Cows, by the Short Horn Durham Bull Tecumseh. It is supposed by those persons in England who have dairies of this species, that they will be found superior to all others, uniting the beauty of form, hardiness of constitution, propensity to fatten, and richness of milk appertaining to the Devon blood, and product of milk of the Durham—price, forty to one hundred dollars. Apply to

Feb. 3, 1835. THOMAS BEVAN, Manager.

ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES.

BARTRAM BOTANIC GARDEN.—The subscriber has for sale at his Garden and Nursery, Kingsessing, near Philadelphia, a large assortment of Fruit Trees of suitable sizes for transplanting, embracing every variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Grapes, Raspberries, and Currants, together with a large assortment of Green House Plants, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergrens, Vines and Creepers, Honeysuckles, Roses, Carnations and Pinks, Herbaceous Perennial Flowering Plants, &c. &c. comprising as great an assortment as any other Garden in the United States.

Orders per mail, or left at Alderman Bartram's office, No. 126 Walnut street, will meet with prompt attention, and the articles will be delivered in Philadelphia, or forwarded to order, packed in such manner as to bear transportation in safety to any part of the United States.

ROBERT CARR.

☞ The usual annual spring public sale of Plants, including a large collection of the finest Prize Dahlias, will be held as soon as the weather will permit, of which due notice will be given in the papers. mh. 31.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, corner of Calvert and Market street.